

HILL IS DEFEATED

Committee on Platform

Stands by 16 to 1.

SILVER MEN WIN THEIR FIGHT

The Vote Stood 26 to 24 in Favor of Old Ratio.

WILL BE NO MINORITY REPORT

Decided, However, to Make Imperialism the Leading Issue.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—The resolutions committee early this morning decided for one explicit declaration for silver coinage at 16 to 1. The vote stood 26 to 24 and was taken at 3:30 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock this morning it appeared as if the committee stood favorable to a mere reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. Judge Van Wyck took the floor shortly after that hour and replied to speeches made in favor of 16 to 1, reiterating his arguments for a concession to the east.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky followed Mayor Van Wyck with a strong speech in favor of 16 to 1. He referred in somewhat uncomplimentary terms to the members of the committee, who, he said, were deserting the historic ratio.

Senator Blackburn was replied to in spirited language by Senator Daniel of Virginia. The vote stood as follows on a resolution to substitute 16 to 1 for the Chicago platform: Ayes—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Hawaii—26.

Noes—California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alaska—24.

The plank agreed upon is as follows:

"We reiterate the demand of the platform of 1896 for an American monetary system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of the national system shall provide for a free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

A subcommittee, consisting of Jones, Blackburn, Metcalf, Gerrard, Van Wyck, Stone, Williams, McGuffey and Tillman, was appointed to draft a resolution.

The advocates of reaffirmation say they will not decide as to whether they shall vote for the platform or not until the morning of the 10th, when the vote will be taken. They say they are not yet decided as to whether they will vote for the platform or not.

Mr. Daley said that he was instructed by his delegation against any concurrence in the platform of 1896, and that he would not sign the report for 16 to 1.

Senator Money presented a tabulated statement showing that the ratio of 16 to 1 represented only 171 out of 320 votes in the convention. He said, however, that the states which give him free rein to act as he might think wise.

New York decided early in the morning not to unite in any minority presentation, and this decision was given the weight upon determining the decision to avoid a presentation of the minority views.

Mr. George Fred Williams, who was one of the most prominent contestants for the credit for the turning of the tide to Committee Frecks of North Dakota, who came over to the ratio view at the last moment.

The subcommittee gave a brief hearing today to Mrs. Carr, president of the woman suffrage in favor of a plank recommending an amendment to the constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of citizens on account of sex.

When the full committee convened at 11 o'clock the subcommittee presented a complete draft of the platform, which was actively agreed upon last night. While there was no criticism of the work of the subcommittee or of general sentiment of the various planks, several of the members manifested a disposition to make changes in phraseology and also in the order of presenting the various subjects to be embodied in the declaration of principles. The members who had led the fight against a 16 to 1 declaration requested an explicit declaration of superior importance attaching to other than the financial issue, and the silver men decided to make this issue.

In accordance with the decision, the place of the financial issue was changed, and the silver men decided to make this issue the first of the platform.

"We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the platform adopted by the democracy convention held in 1896." This is followed by a positive declaration for free coinage of the precious metals, and this in turn by a strong denunciation of the gold standard legislation of the last congress.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Delegates Entertained With Speeches

CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, July 5.—Convention hall, Kansas City, was filled today by eager and excited thousands, and long before the time set for

opening the second day's proceedings of the convention all of the streets approaching the building were cordially massed with humanity moving forward to the many entrances. Expectancy was at a high pitch, as it was universally felt that the day had in store the great events of the convention.

By 10 o'clock, thirty minutes before the time set for the opening of the convention, nearly every seat in the galleries was occupied.

The delegates were much more deliberate and came in slowly. The work had gotten abroad that there would be a fight on the floor over the adoption of the platform, and, anticipating a session which would be long and hard after it once begun, they preferred to come only at the last minute, that their stay in the crowded hall might be no longer than necessary. The crowd was anxious to see Senator Hill, and on two occasions, when a bad-headed man came through the door leading to the delegates' seats, they set up the cry of "Hill," which had proved so sensational a feature at both sessions yesterday. The senator, however, was one of the last of the New York delegation to arrive.

Once the delegates began to put in an appearance they came in streams, and the space reserved for them filled up with great rapidity. At 10:30 a.m., the time set for the opening of the convention, two-thirds of them were seated and the remainder were in the hall or crowding through the doors.

The number of handsomely gowned women among the delegates' stand was even greater than yesterday. With their brightly colored dresses, ribbons and fluttering fans they formed a charming background for the high officials of the party, who occupied seats directly in front of them.

The old familiar tunes played by the bands in the galleries brought forth the old familiar yells from the crowd in "Dixie" and "A Hot Time" were played repeatedly and cheered enthusiastically.

The arrival of Richard Croker called forth a few cheers from the galleries, and, as usual when a Tammany man shows up, there was the cry of "Hill," just to remind him that "there are others."

Audience Becomes Restless.

The audience began to manifest signs of impatience as the time went by for calling the convention to order, and the officials made no motion to recess. The hum of the multitude increased into a dull roar. The aisles were jammed and the area in front of the platform was choked with a shuffling mass of delegates, officials and subordinates. Many of the well-known leaders went to the platform to confer on the status of the convention's business. White of California, Shallen of Texas, Cable of Illinois, McCree of Kentucky, a fine band labored incessantly to offset the confusion and the medley of patriotic airs served to keep the crowd in good humor and maintain the patriotic fervor. When the Texans raised to the top of their stand the huge horns of a Texas steer, surmounted by the legend "Texas gives 200,000 majority," there was a roar and shout and enthusiastic tribute to Texas democracy.

Governor Beckham of Kentucky was given an enthusiastic reception as he came in, a large number of delegates crowding around to shake him by the hand.

At 11 o'clock the slender figure of Chairman Richardson loomed up above the platform assemblage. He sawing the gavel lustily and above the din faintly could be heard his calls for order. Slowly quiet was brought out of the confusion, and the chairman presented Rev. John J. Gleason for the opening invocation, the entire audience, delegates and spectators, standing with bowed heads while the words of the prayer were echoed through the building.

With conclusion of the prayer Chairman Richardson made an earnest appeal to the delegates and to the people to proceed without undue interruption. Sergeant-at-Arms Martin added another appeal, particularly to delegates, not to bring their wives upon the floor reserved for delegates, as it kept other delegates from the seats to which they were entitled.

Gov. Hogg Presented.

Mr. Richardson now announced that the platform committee was not ready to report, and pending word from them he invited to the platform ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas to address the convention. The giant Texan advanced to the front and was greeted enthusiastically. Possessing a good voice his words reverberated through the hall.

When he declared that the party did not propose to surrender one iota of its attitude in 1896, as promulgated by the platform of 1896, and the crowd took advantage of the opportunity to start the cry of "Hill." It came from all quarters of the galleries, but particularly from the front, where the delegates were seated. Mixed with the calls were hisses.

Chairman Richardson wielded his gavel vigorously, and the crowd was restored in some degree, announced:

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce to you A. M. Dockery, Missouri's favorite son."

Mr. Dockery Warmly Greeted.

Mr. Dockery was warmly received, and his prompt attack upon the conduct of the republican administration for its management of the Philippine question was greeted with the usual demonstrations of applause. His assurances that Bryan would be the next President of the United States, and his condemnation of any alliance between the United States and England brought forth a cordial reception and cries of "Rah! Rah for Dockery!" from the Missouri delegation. His appeal for harmony "along the fundamental principles" met with a cheer, and the Missouri delegation, led by Mr. Dockery, got on to the platform, whatever it may be," a yell went up, chiefly from the silver delegations. "Talk this way a little, and you will get a Georgia delegate," "I can't talk every way," replied the speaker. "Then talk this way a little," shouted the Georgian.

The next mention of Dewey's name since the opening of the convention was made by Mr. Dockery while discussing the famous admiral was received without a ripple of applause. He closed his remarks with the assurance of democratic success and the belief in the eventual triumph of Jefferson's nomination next November.

D. S. Rose Called.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Dockery, Mayor D. S. Rose of Milwaukee was called to the platform to address the convention. He made a fine impression instantly. Attired in a black suit and standing easily, and speaking fluently, he soon stirred the audience. His voice was clear and ringing and penetrated to the uttermost parts of the hall.

Speaking of Wisconsin, he said that, although it had given a majority against Mr. Bryan in '96, it could be brought this year into the democratic column by a proper platform and a suitable running mate for Mr. Bryan. He said the democracy of the United States was in the saddle to-day, and that the republicans were in the gutter. Thomas Jefferson, who in the present day was personified by Wm. J. Bryan.

Mayor Rose made a strong appeal to the convention to remember the great army of German voters throughout the United States. Those voters, he declared, held the balance of power between the democratic and republican parties. "We believe that we can secure their co-operation," he said, "with earnestness," and this convention



A TRUE LEADER

ought to hold out to them every inducement to stand by us."

The fight of the approaching campaign was to be made, he maintained, east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio, and he warned the convention that unless the democratic party could carry some of those states victory would scarcely be possible. This statement was received with cheers from not only the audience, but from the delegates.

"Hill, Hill," came the cry again as Mr. Rose concluded, but the New Yorker was not present, and the hands broke out with the "Star Spangled Banner." The patriotic strains had no sooner subsided than another Hill wave passed over the assemblage.

Both Chairman Richardson and Sergeant-at-Arms Martin moved up and down the front of the platform, gestulating wildly and making pantomime appeals for order. When the Hill demagogue had calmed, the chairman introduced J. E. McCullough of Indianapolis for another speech on current public questions.

IMPERIALISM AT THE TOP.

Democrats Declare This Is the Leading Campaign Issue.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—The platform committee has changed to order of presentation of subject and placed the question of imperialism in the front place, making it the first of the platform. In this way and also by actual declaration the paramount issue. It says: "While other issues are vital, the question of imperialism strikes at the very existence of the republic."

Surprise for Mr. Stevenson.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A special to the Tribune from Bloomington, Ill., says: Adlai E. Stevenson returned today from his farm, where he has been superintending the erection of some new buildings. In regard to his unanimous endorsement by the Illinois delegation for the vice presidential nomination, he said: "The whole matter is the most complete surprise to me. I had not the slightest inkling of it. It is needless to say that I am profoundly gratified by this action."

WILL FIGHT IN CONVENTION.

D. B. Hill Discusses Conservatives' Failure in Committee.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—"The fight on the platform will be carried to the top of the convention," said David B. Hill this morning. "The action of the resolutions committee is not conclusive. Why, just look at the list of states that voted for a 16 to 1 plank. It includes states that never did bring an electoral vote to the democratic party, and states with small delegations in the convention. Look at the list of states that voted no. Isn't nearly every doubtful state in that column? Doesn't it include nearly every state that is a battle-ground, and the states with the most powerful delegations? There's Indiana, for instance, and Michigan, and New York, and Maryland and Ohio."

"Then you don't consider the question settled by the action of the resolutions committee?" Senator Hill was asked. "No, sir, it is not settled by any means. Wait until it comes up in the convention."

"But, senator, it is understood that there will not be a minority report," he was asked. "I don't so understand. Mr. Sinclair, who was a member of the committee, has just been here, and I gather from what he says that there will be such a report. In fact, it was the understanding that such a report should be made."

Young People Lose Their Lives in the Mohawk and Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 5.—Robert Elliott, aged seventeen years, and Charles Speld, aged nineteen years, were drowned and nine other boys narrowly escaped the same fate while yachting on the Delaware river last night. A squall struck the boat near the mouth of Christiana creek and it upset. Those saved, after clinging to the overturned boat for a long time, were picked up by a steam launch.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 5.—Anna and Lena Weh, aged twenty-three and twenty-five years, respectively, were drowned in the Mohawk river at midnight last night. They were rowing with a companion named John Rowe. One of the girls lost her balance and fell into the river and Rowe jumped in after her. By doing so he upset the boat. Before aid could reach them both girls were drowned. Rowe managed to reach the shore. Both bodies were recovered.

ROUSED BY ROOSEVELT

GREAT CROWDS TURN OUT TO SEE AND HEAR HIM.

He Makes Characteristic Speeches and Creates Intense Enthusiasm.

His Friends in Lincoln Losing Interest in Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 5.—Interest in Lincoln in the proceedings of the democratic convention was not as keen as would naturally be expected. Long before the convention adjourned last night people deserted the bulletin boards. This was in a measure accounted for by the fact that a large number of Mr. Bryan's most demonstrative supporters are in Kansas City and the belief that Mr. Bryan's nomination is a certainty. Even at the Bryan home there were no noteworthy incidents yesterday or today.

After the convention had adjourned last night, and the bulletins ceased coming, Mr. Bryan had a long consultation with party leaders at Kansas City over the telephone. His interest centered in the efforts of the committee on resolutions to reach an agreement, but if he effected to make any concessions from the position he is understood to have taken, no one in Lincoln knows it. Efforts to get the slightest expression from him as to his choice of running mate have failed signally, and he is equally reticent as to his future plans. If Bryan goes to Kansas City he will start late this evening for his home, and his action being contingent on the progress of the convention.

MUST INVESTIGATE LABOR RIOTS.

Judge Boyd's Charge to the Cumberland Grand Jury.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 5.—The grand jury of the April term of court was reconvened today to investigate the riots at Baltimore and several assaults growing out of the miners' strike. Chief Judge L. Hunter Boyd delivered an exhaustive charge. He said: "Not only the good name, peace and quiet of our county are involved, but if such conduct is not checked it may lead to bloodshed and greater violence than have yet occurred." Judge Boyd cautioned the jurymen that they had nothing to do with the merits of the strike or the contention between employer and employee. Speaking of the attempt of strikers to "prohibit men from working," he said that "it would be difficult to imagine a worse bondage" than would result from such a state of affairs. The interest in the present session of court is intense.

DROWNED WHILE BOATING.

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SHOT BY HIS NEPHEW.

Edward Bradley Dangerously Wounded James A. Gray Near Rockville, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Md., July 5.—James A. Gray, a farmer residing on the Maddox farm, a short distance from this town, was shot and injured last night and dangerously wounded by his nephew, Edward Bradley, a young man who resides near Potomac, this county. The shooting occurred in the yard in front of the Gray home during the progress of a picnic and dance. Bradley was one of the musicians and became involved in a difficulty with two or three men. It is claimed that Bradley became boisterous and was put out of the house by Gray and his sons, whereupon he drew his revolver and fired four or five shots, two of which took effect in Gray's arm and leg and the other in his hand. A physician was immediately summoned and declared the wounded man's condition to be extremely critical. This morning his condition had somewhat improved and he was removed to Garfield Hospital in Washington.

Verdict Against Mrs. Leslie Carter.

LONDON, July 5.—In the queen's bench division of the high court of justice today a verdict was delivered in the case of Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, \$53 for damages won in the production of "Zaza" at New York. The orders for the dresses were given in London, and the court held that Mrs. Carter's plea that her bankruptcy and Gray is the father of a large family of children and is known as an industrious man. But little is known here about Bradley, who was shot some years ago and shot a man in Virginia.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Victims to the Flames in Massachusetts and Maine.

LYNN, Mass., July 5.—Walter Wiley, a Lynn building alley proprietor, was burned to death in a fire which broke out in the alley in the basement of a two-story building. The fire was extinguished eight buildings and several sheds had been burned.

PORTLAND, Me., July 5.—A special to the Express from Warren says: The house of Orrin Robinson, at North Warren, was destroyed by fire last night and two lives were lost. The fire originated in the sleeping room of two boarders, Alonzo Jaifer and Osgood Wiley, and though they were

FORCED TO SUICIDE

Princoe Tuan Compels the Chinese Emperor to Take Poison.

EMPEROR SAID TO BE INSANE

Conflicting Reports About the Foreigners in Peking.

GENERAL CONDITIONS WORSE

SHANGHAI, July 5.—Emperor Kwang-Su committed suicide by taking opium under compulsion of Prince Tuan July 19. The empress dowager also took poison, but is still alive, though reported to be insane from the effects of the drug.

The above had been officially reported to the German consular staff.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch received today by news agency of this city from Shanghai, under date of July 4, announces that the British legation at Peking, with 1,600 refugees, was still safe when the message was sent.

French Advances From a Chinaman.

PARIS, July 5.—The French consul at Chefoo telegraphs that a Chinaman who left Peking June 25 reports that all the ministers and residents were then assembled at the British legation, the French, German and Japanese legations were guarded by their detachments, and M. Pichon, the French minister, and his wife were well. The other legations, the custom house and the missions had been burned. The foreign troops had lost six men killed and had six men wounded, including the commander of the British detachment.

Little Hope Felt in London.

LONDON, July 5, 12:40 p.m.—The oft-repeated story of the massacre of all the whites in Peking is being retold today with circumstantiality that almost convinces those who have hitherto refused to credit the sickening tale. The only hopeful feature of the evil news is the fact that it comes from Chinese sources at Shanghai, but it is realized that even if the tragedy had not yet been hitherto refused to credit the sickening tale. The only hopeful feature of the evil news is the fact that it comes from Chinese sources at Shanghai, but it is realized that even if the tragedy had not yet been hitherto refused to credit the sickening tale. The only hopeful feature of the evil news is the fact that it comes from Chinese sources at Shanghai, but it is realized that even if the tragedy had not yet been hitherto refused to credit the sickening tale.

Chinese Armies Advancing.

According to reports from Shanghai, the Chinese army, on a march southward from Peking, has reached Loche. This is presumably General Nieh-shi-chang's force en route to attack Tien Tsin. Another force of 20,000 Chinese from Lianyang is reported to have been driven back by the combined forces of Russia and Japan. The losses of the Chinese are reported to be very heavy. The native city when captured was a horrible spectacle. Chinese bodies lying thick around the guns.

Anarchy Spreading.

The situation in Kwang-tung for eastern provinces grows worse. Li Hung Chang is said to be trying to raise a force of 200,000 militia.

Anarchy is widespread in the province of Shantung, in spite of the efforts of Yuan Shikai, the governor, to control the revolt. Happily a band of thirty-five American and other missionaries reached Tsin-tsin safely July 3.

Perilous Situation in Tien Tsin.

A statement is published in Berlin that the Chinese have already taken Tien Tsin, but a cable dispatch from Shanghai, dated July 4, 9:35 p.m., shows that according to the latest advices the city is still in the hands of the international troops, though the Chinese forces continued their attempt to isolate them as they did at Peking. They were receiving constant accessions, many troops arriving from Manchuria. The dispatch adds that the Chinese commander, the Russians at Tien Tsin, was exhausted. He had been three days and nights in the saddle, directing the operations.

Holocaust Victims Buried.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A large number of unidentified bodies recovered from the Hoboken steamship fire were buried in that city today. There were not enough hearse in Jersey City and Hudson to carry all of the dead, and the coroner was compelled to carry some on trucks.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company had arranged for the funeral, and its representatives were present. The funeral services were carried out. The funeral services, though simple in character, were very impressive.

Venezuela Recognizes the Fourth.

CARACAS, July 5.—The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated at the United States legation yesterday, and among those present were President Castro and members of his cabinet. The city was illuminated in honor of the American national holiday.

J. Reiff Rides Another Winner.

LONDON, July 5.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket first July meeting today, the American jockey, J. Reiff, rode a 1000 sovereigns, the second horse, to receive 1000 sovereigns and the third 1,000 sovereigns (the nominator of the winner 400 sovereigns and the nominator of the second 200 sovereigns out of the stakes), for three and four-year-olds, the Rowley mile, was won by Mr. H. Chaplin's three-year-old bay filly Merry Gal, by Galop, owned by Mrs. Seaton, on which J. Reiff had the mount.

Lord William Beresford's four-year-old chestnut colt Calman, by Lococochee, was third. Eight horses ran.

Killed by His Own Trap Gun.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE EVENING STAR. RICHMOND, Va., July 5.—A special from Lynchburg says: J. D. Butler, agent for the Norfolk and Western railroad at Campbell Court House, yesterday set a shotgun as a trap to catch thieves who had been annoying him. He forgot that the gun was set. While he jerked the door open he received the entire load in his abdomen, the bullet striking in the chest, and he completely torn away. He died in a few minutes.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Adams has arrived at San Francisco. The Puritan, in tow of the Standish, left Wabnetta, arrived at Annapolis this morning from Norfolk. The Colugo is at Sydney, New South Wales. The Caesar has completed her coaling and provisioning, and has been ordered to Singapore to await further orders.